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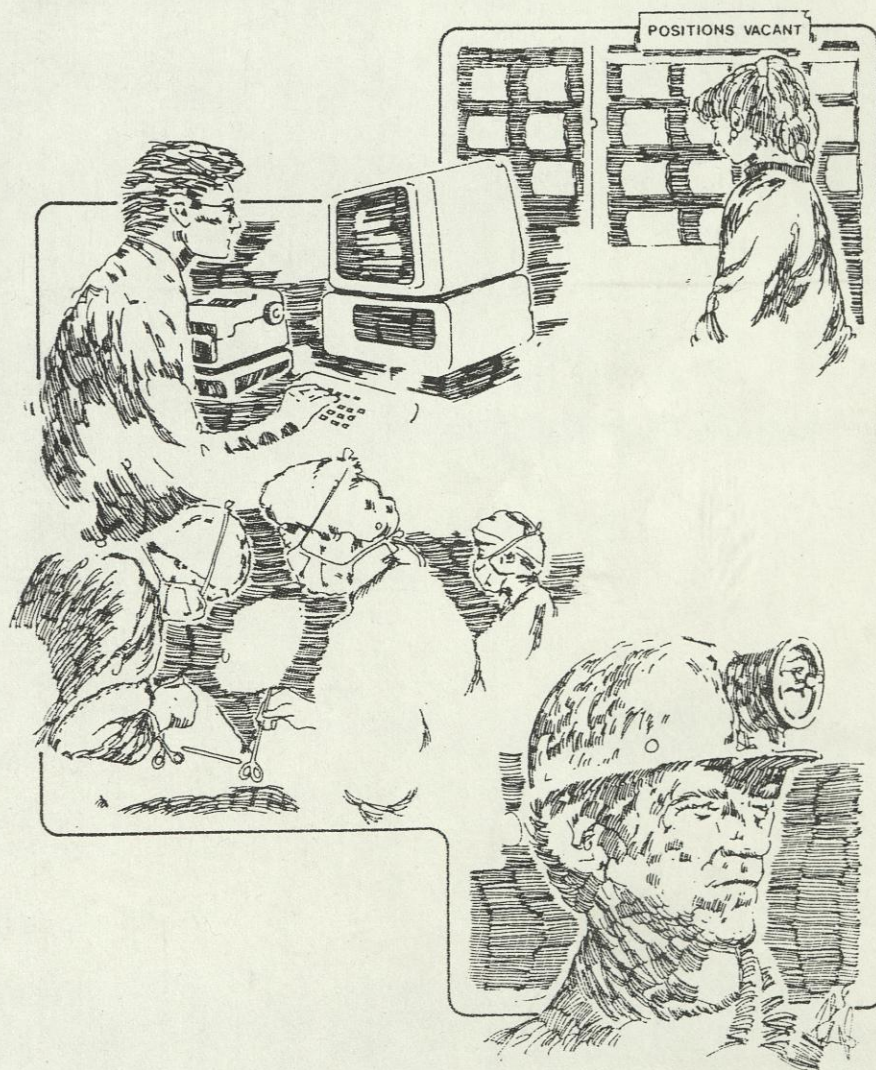
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FEBRUARY 1993

THE LABOUR FORCE QUEENSLAND



Catalogue No. 6201.3

THE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993

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5 April 1993

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INQUIRIES

- for information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Mark Chalmers on (07) 222 6068 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please contact Information Services on (07) 222 6351 or any ABS State office.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overview

Seasonally adjusted employment increased by 5,600 persons from November 1992 to February 1993, while the number of persons in the labour force fell slightly. This resulted in a fall in the unemployment rate from 11.1 per cent to 10.7 per cent over the same period. Labour force participation was 63.5 per cent, 0.4 percentage points lower than in February 1992, remaining fairly constant over the past 12 months.

Of the unemployed, the number looking for full-time work increased by 15,800 persons to 152,400 over the year to February 1993, a rise of 11.6 per cent. Over the same period the number of persons looking for part-time employment fell by 7,100, a fall of 20.9 per cent. The median duration of unemployment rose from 14 weeks in February 1992 to 26 weeks in November 1992, before falling to 14 weeks in February 1993.

For Australia, seasonally adjusted employment increased by 6,600 while the labour force fell by 8,300 from November 1992 to February 1993. The fall in the unemployment rate from 11.3 per cent to 11.1 per cent over the same 3 months to February 1993 was the result of higher employment and lower labour force participation.

Over the year to February 1993 the construction industry showed an increase in the numbers employed, rising 17,500 (18.0 per cent) and a corresponding decrease in the numbers unemployed within this industry. The numbers employed in the community services industry increased by 9,300 (3.9 per cent) and the numbers unemployed decreased marginally, over the 12 months to February 1993. Employment in the recreation, personal and other services industry increased by 2.4 per cent, while the numbers unemployed increased by 4,500 (52.3 per cent).

TABLE 1 — LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND
(Seasonally adjusted series)

Particulars	Unit	February 1992	November 1992	December 1992	January 1993	February 1993	Annual percentage change
Employed	'000	1,336.2	1,352.0	1,358.0	1,367.9	1,357.6	+ 1.6
Unemployed	'000	154.3	169.4	165.2	165.4	163.1	+ 5.7
Unemployment rate	%	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.7	..
Participation rate	%	63.9	63.9	63.9	64.2	63.5	..
Labour force	'000	1,490.5	1,521.4	1,523.2	1,533.3	1,520.6	+ 2.0

Trend series

The number of employed Queenslanders increased by 4,200 from November 1992 to February 1993 and the unemployment rate has increased to 10.9 per cent in February 1993, compared with 10.1 per cent in February 1992. The number of employed Australians decreased by 9,700 while the unemployment rate increased from 11.1 per cent in November 1992 to 11.2 per cent in February 1993.

DIAGRAM 1 - EMPLOYED PERSONS: MONTHLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(Trend series)

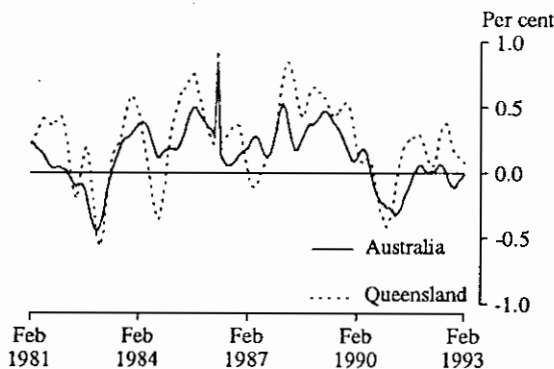
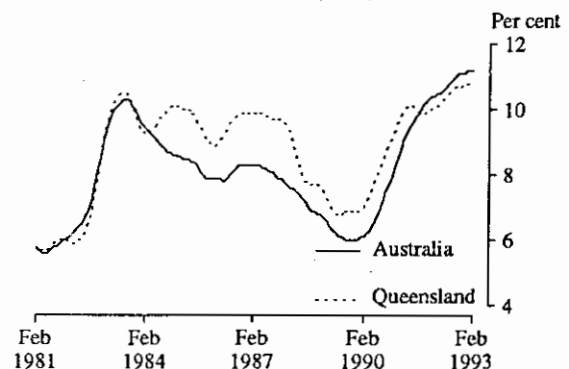


DIAGRAM 2 - UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(Trend series)



Regional estimates

The unemployment rate for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) in February 1993 was 11.3 per cent and for the Balance of Queensland 12.2 per cent. The South and East BSD Balance and North and West BSD Balance had the highest unemployment rates in the Brisbane MSR at 15.5 and 11.4 per cent while the Brisbane City Outer Ring had the lowest rate of 9.1 per cent. The region with the highest participation rate was South and East BSD Balance with 66.9 per cent.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS — *continued*

For the Balance of Queensland the region with the highest unemployment rate was Northern and North-West with 14.6 per cent. Wide Bay-Burnett recorded a rate of 14.2 per cent followed by South and East Moreton with 13.6 per cent. Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West had the lowest unemployment rate of 8.5 per cent.

Youth estimates

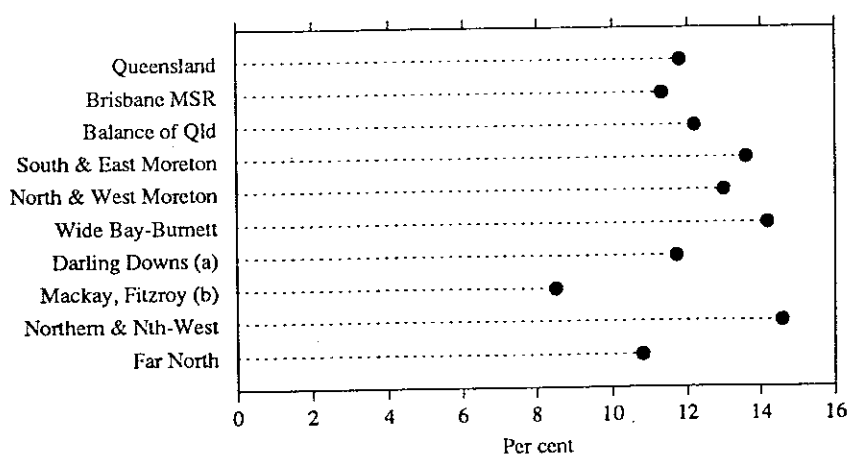
The number of 15 to 19 year olds in the Queensland labour force fell slightly to 151,400 persons over the year to February 1993 and the numbers employed decreased by 7,000 (5.9 per cent) to 112,000. The unemployment rate for this group increased from 23.2 per cent in February 1992 to 26.0 per cent in February 1993.

There were 179,300 employed 20 to 24 year olds in February 1993, a decrease of 0.9 per cent over the 12 month period. The participation rate of this age group fell from 85.4 per cent in February 1992 to 82.2 per cent in February 1993 and the unemployment rate increased from 15.2 per cent to 15.5 per cent over the same period.

TABLE 2 — EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR SELECTED GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Employed ('000)		Annual percentage change	Unemployed ('000)		Annual percentage change
	February 1992	February 1993		February 1992	February 1993	
Males	771.2	783.7	+ 1.6	97.0	110.4	+ 13.8
Females	553.5	562.2	+ 1.6	73.6	69.0	- 6.3
Persons aged (years)						
15 - 19	119.0	112.0	- 5.9	36.0	39.4	+ 9.4
20 - 24	181.0	179.3	- 0.9	32.4	33.0	+ 1.9
25 - 44	670.3	682.6	+ 1.8	72.0	76.7	+ 6.5
45 and over	354.4	371.9	+ 4.9	30.2	30.3	+ 0.3
Full-time workers	1,009.9	1,033.0	+ 2.3	..	..	..
Part-time workers	314.8	312.9	- 0.6	..	..	..
Looking for full-time work	..	..	..	136.6	152.4	+ 11.6
Looking for part-time work	..	..	..	34.0	26.9	- 20.9
Selected industries						
Manufacturing	164.5	162.3	- 1.3	17.6	18.7	+ 6.3
Construction	97.2	114.7	+ 18.0	15.5	12.3	- 20.6
Wholesale and retail trade	302.1	298.1	- 1.3	18.2	21.7	+ 19.2
Community services	238.5	247.8	+ 3.9	7.6	6.1	- 19.7
Recreation, personal and other services	117.3	120.1	+ 2.4	8.6	13.1	+ 52.3
Queensland	1,324.7	1,345.9	+ 1.6	170.6	179.3	+ 5.1

The total number of employed persons in Queensland increased by 1.6 per cent to 1,345,900 in the 12 months to February 1993 and the number of unemployed persons was 179,300, an increase of 5.1 per cent for the 12 month period.

DIAGRAM 3 - UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND
FEBRUARY 1993

(a) Including South-West. (b) Including Central-West.

TABLE 3 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: ORIGINAL SERIES, QUEENSLAND

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000					
MALES									
1991 — December	711.4	786.8	83.4	93.9	880.6	269.7	1,150.3	10.7	76.6
1992 — January	694.1	765.2	93.4	101.8	867.0	285.9	1,152.9	11.7	75.2
February	692.3	771.2	85.2	97.0	868.3	287.2	1,155.4	11.2	75.1
March	689.8	771.6	86.6	95.5	867.1	291.0	1,158.0	11.0	74.9
April	692.3	771.5	85.5	92.4	863.9	296.8	1,160.7	10.7	74.4
May	680.9	767.9	90.7	99.2	867.1	296.2	1,163.4	11.4	74.5
June	684.5	770.4	91.9	99.4	869.7	296.3	1,166.0	11.4	74.6
July	696.2	781.2	92.5	99.8	881.0	287.4	1,168.4	11.3	75.4
August	693.9	777.4	80.8	88.3	865.7	304.9	1,170.7	10.2	74.0
September	703.6	788.9	80.1	90.5	879.3	293.6	1,173.0	10.3	75.0
October	704.6	787.5	76.2	86.2	873.7	301.8	1,175.5	9.9	74.3
November	704.4	781.7	84.9	93.3	875.0	303.0	1,178.0	10.7	74.3
December	717.1	796.8	87.5	100.0	896.8	283.8	1,180.6	11.1	76.0
1993 — January	699.6	781.2	102.3	112.7	893.9	289.5	1,183.4	12.6	75.5
February	702.8	783.7	99.1	110.4	894.1	292.1	1,186.1	12.3	75.4
FEMALES									
1991 — December	327.2	559.9	41.3	57.2	617.1	554.6	1,171.6	9.3	52.7
1992 — January	327.9	539.9	45.5	60.0	599.9	574.4	1,174.3	10.0	51.1
February	317.7	553.5	51.4	73.6	627.1	550.0	1,177.0	11.7	53.3
March	311.5	555.3	44.7	66.2	621.4	558.3	1,179.7	10.6	52.7
April	316.0	560.2	45.3	62.5	622.7	559.6	1,182.4	10.0	52.7
May	323.8	562.0	43.2	58.1	620.0	565.0	1,185.0	9.4	52.3
June	320.1	563.4	43.3	61.3	624.7	563.0	1,187.7	9.8	52.6
July	320.5	563.8	46.4	62.0	625.9	564.5	1,190.3	9.9	52.6
August	319.2	567.4	39.4	55.7	623.1	569.9	1,193.0	8.9	52.2
September	321.6	581.4	39.9	62.7	644.1	551.6	1,195.6	9.7	53.9
October	323.6	577.2	37.8	56.3	633.5	564.8	1,198.3	8.9	52.9
November	320.0	574.7	41.5	58.8	633.5	567.5	1,201.0	9.3	52.7
December	332.9	578.1	47.5	68.0	646.0	557.7	1,203.7	10.5	53.7
1993 — January	340.0	562.5	49.4	63.6	626.1	580.4	1,206.5	10.2	51.9
February	330.2	562.2	53.3	69.0	631.1	578.2	1,209.3	10.9	52.2
PERSONS									
1991 — December	1,038.6	1,346.7	124.7	151.0	1,497.7	824.3	2,322.0	10.1	64.5
1992 — January	1,022.1	1,305.1	138.8	161.9	1,466.9	860.3	2,327.2	11.0	63.0
February	1,009.9	1,324.7	136.6	170.6	1,495.3	837.1	2,332.5	11.4	64.1
March	1,001.3	1,326.8	131.3	161.7	1,488.5	849.3	2,337.7	10.9	63.7
April	1,008.3	1,331.8	130.8	154.9	1,486.7	856.4	2,343.1	10.4	63.5
May	1,004.7	1,329.9	133.9	157.3	1,487.1	861.2	2,348.4	10.6	63.3
June	1,004.6	1,333.8	135.2	160.7	1,494.5	859.3	2,353.7	10.8	63.5
July	1,016.7	1,345.0	138.8	161.8	1,506.8	851.8	2,358.7	10.7	63.9
August	1,013.1	1,344.8	120.2	144.0	1,488.8	874.9	2,363.6	9.7	63.0
September	1,025.1	1,370.3	120.0	153.1	1,523.4	845.2	2,368.6	10.1	64.3
October	1,028.2	1,364.7	114.0	142.5	1,507.2	866.6	2,373.8	9.5	63.5
November	1,024.3	1,356.5	126.4	152.0	1,508.5	870.6	2,379.1	10.1	63.4
December	1,050.0	1,374.9	135.0	167.9	1,542.8	841.5	2,384.3	10.9	64.7
1993 — January	1,039.6	1,343.7	151.7	176.3	1,520.0	869.8	2,389.9	11.6	63.6
February	1,033.0	1,345.9	152.4	179.3	1,525.2	870.3	2,395.4	11.8	63.7

TABLE 4 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, QUEENSLAND

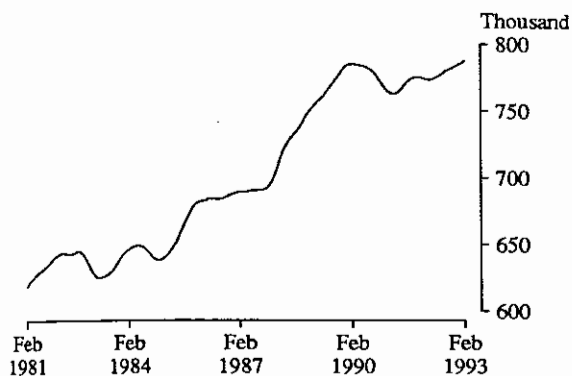
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES					
1991 — December	774.8	93.4	868.2	10.8	75.5
1992 — January	771.9	90.8	862.7	10.5	74.8
February	775.9	92.0	867.9	10.6	75.1
March	773.8	89.5	863.2	10.4	74.5
April	775.9	85.7	861.6	9.9	74.2
May	769.0	93.9	863.0	10.9	74.2
June	773.6	100.4	874.0	11.5	75.0
July	782.2	102.4	884.6	11.6	75.7
August	781.3	94.0	875.2	10.7	74.8
September	780.6	98.4	878.9	11.2	74.9
October	781.4	96.9	878.3	11.0	74.7
November	780.6	103.1	883.7	11.7	75.0
December	784.4	99.6	884.0	11.3	74.9
1993 — January	788.2	100.7	888.9	11.3	75.1
February	788.4	104.8	893.3	11.7	75.3
FEMALES					
1991 — December	555.5	55.0	610.6	9.0	52.1
1992 — January	556.8	61.0	617.9	9.9	52.6
February	560.3	62.3	622.6	10.0	52.9
March	556.3	59.7	616.0	9.7	52.2
April	558.1	58.3	616.4	9.5	52.1
May	558.2	58.4	616.6	9.5	52.0
June	559.1	63.5	622.6	10.2	52.4
July	565.0	64.2	629.2	10.2	52.9
August	569.0	60.3	629.4	9.6	52.8
September	573.2	63.2	636.5	9.9	53.2
October	575.5	63.3	638.8	9.9	53.3
November	571.4	66.2	637.7	10.4	53.1
December	573.6	65.6	639.2	10.3	53.1
1993 — January	579.7	64.7	644.4	10.0	53.4
February	569.1	58.2	627.4	9.3	51.9
PERSONS					
1991 — December	1,330.3	148.5	1,478.8	10.0	63.7
1992 — January	1,328.7	151.9	1,480.6	10.3	63.6
February	1,336.2	154.3	1,490.5	10.4	63.9
March	1,330.1	149.2	1,479.3	10.1	63.3
April	1,334.1	144.0	1,478.0	9.7	63.1
May	1,327.3	152.3	1,479.6	10.3	63.0
June	1,332.7	163.9	1,496.6	11.0	63.6
July	1,347.2	166.6	1,513.8	11.0	64.2
August	1,350.3	154.3	1,504.6	10.3	63.7
September	1,353.8	161.6	1,515.4	10.7	64.0
October	1,356.9	160.3	1,517.1	10.6	63.9
November	1,352.0	169.4	1,521.4	11.1	63.9
December	1,358.0	165.2	1,523.2	10.8	63.9
1993 — January	1,367.9	165.4	1,533.3	10.8	64.2
February	1,357.6	163.1	1,520.6	10.7	63.5

TABLE 5 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

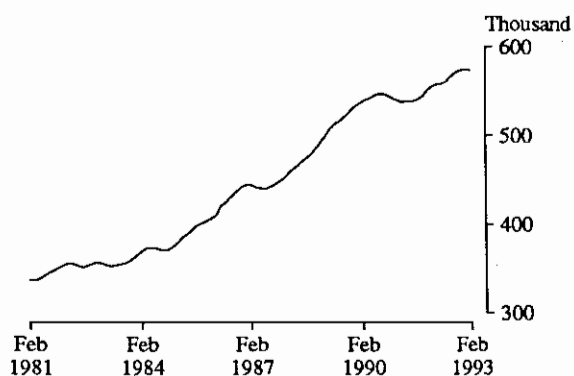
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES					
1991 — December	775.0	89.8	864.8	10.4	75.2
1992 — January	774.5	89.9	864.3	10.4	75.0
February	773.6	90.1	863.8	10.4	74.8
March	773.3	90.8	864.1	10.5	74.6
April	773.6	92.2	865.8	10.6	74.6
May	774.6	93.9	868.5	10.8	74.7
June	776.0	95.8	871.9	11.0	74.8
July	777.7	97.5	875.2	11.1	74.9
August	779.4	98.5	877.8	11.2	75.0
September	780.8	98.8	879.7	11.2	75.0
October	782.0	99.0	881.1	11.2	75.0
November	783.1	99.7	882.9	11.3	74.9
December	784.5	100.8	885.3	11.4	75.0
1993 — January	785.9	101.9	887.8	11.5	75.0
February	787.5	103.2	890.6	11.6	75.1
FEMALES					
1991 — December	551.8	58.2	610.0	9.5	52.1
1992 — January	555.0	58.8	613.8	9.6	52.3
February	557.1	59.4	616.5	9.6	52.4
March	558.1	59.9	618.0	9.7	52.4
April	558.5	60.3	618.9	9.7	52.3
May	559.6	60.7	620.3	9.8	52.3
June	561.8	61.2	622.9	9.8	52.4
July	564.8	61.8	626.7	9.9	52.6
August	568.2	62.9	631.1	10.0	52.9
September	571.2	63.7	634.9	10.0	53.1
October	573.1	64.2	637.3	10.1	53.2
November	574.1	64.2	638.3	10.1	53.1
December	574.5	64.0	638.5	10.0	53.0
1993 — January	574.4	63.5	637.9	10.0	52.9
February	574.1	62.9	636.9	9.9	52.7
PERSONS					
1991 — December	1,326.8	148.0	1,474.8	10.0	63.5
1992 — January	1,329.5	148.6	1,478.1	10.1	63.5
February	1,330.7	149.6	1,480.3	10.1	63.5
March	1,331.4	150.8	1,482.1	10.2	63.4
April	1,332.1	152.5	1,484.7	10.3	63.4
May	1,334.1	154.6	1,488.7	10.4	63.4
June	1,337.8	157.0	1,494.8	10.5	63.5
July	1,342.5	159.3	1,501.9	10.6	63.7
August	1,347.6	161.3	1,508.9	10.7	63.8
September	1,352.0	162.6	1,514.6	10.7	63.9
October	1,355.2	163.2	1,518.4	10.7	64.0
November	1,357.3	164.0	1,521.2	10.8	63.9
December	1,359.0	164.8	1,523.8	10.8	63.9
1993 — January	1,360.4	165.4	1,525.7	10.8	63.8
February	1,361.5	166.0	1,527.6	10.9	63.8

DIAGRAM 4 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND,
FEBRUARY 1981 TO FEBRUARY 1993

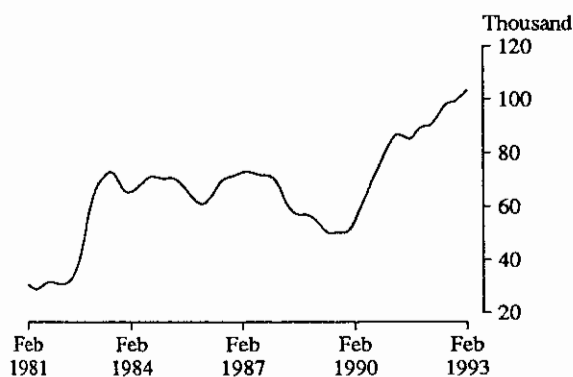
EMPLOYED MALES



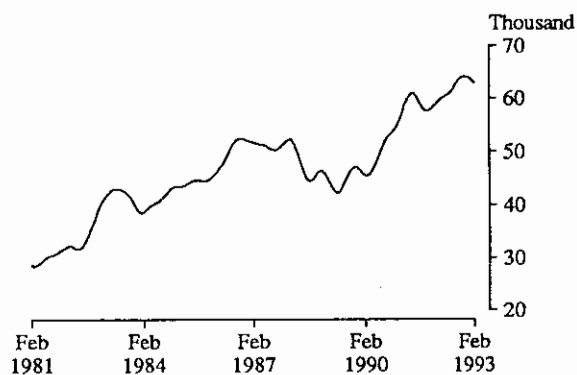
EMPLOYED FEMALES



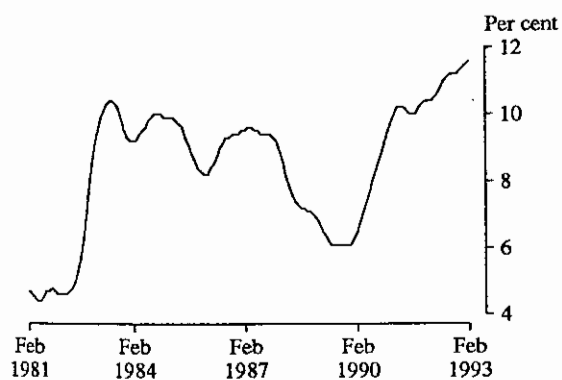
UNEMPLOYED MALES



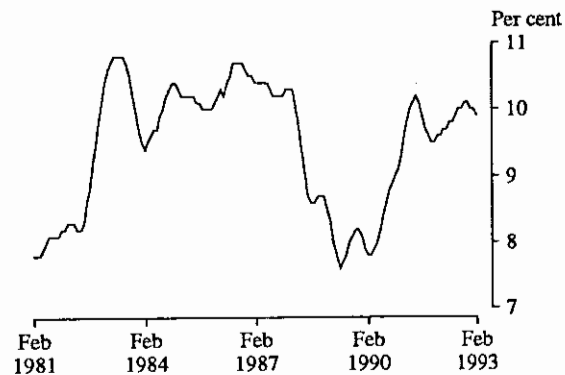
UNEMPLOYED FEMALES



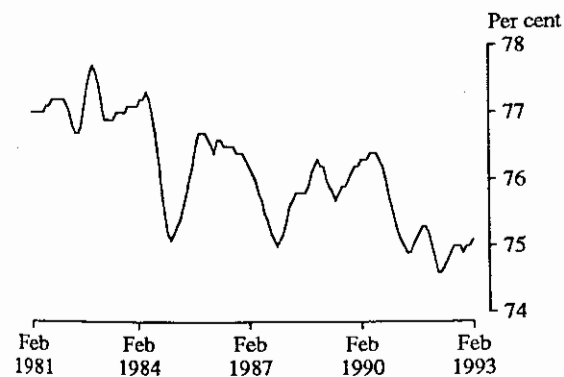
MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



MALE PARTICIPATION RATE



FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE

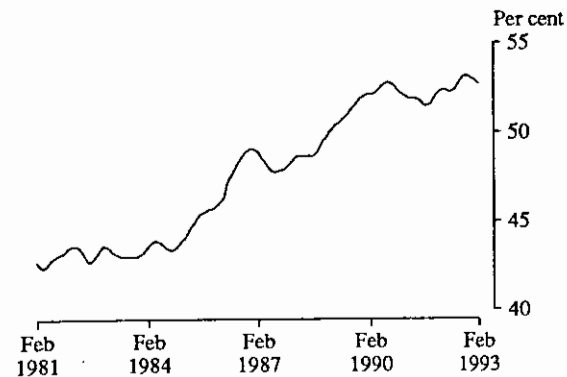


TABLE 6 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, DECEMBER 1992

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES								
<i>Brisbane</i>	333.1	35.3	368.4	46.4	414.8	127.3	11.2	76.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	88.8	10.2	99.0	9.7	108.7	38.8	8.9	73.7
Brisbane City Outer Ring	99.0	13.8	112.7	13.6	126.3	43.5	10.8	74.4
South and East BSD Balance	59.7	4.1	63.7	11.0	74.7	16.1	14.7	82.3
North and West BSD Balance	85.7	7.2	92.9	12.1	105.0	29.0	11.5	78.4
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	383.9	44.5	428.4	53.6	482.0	156.5	11.1	75.5
South and East Moreton	62.0	9.7	71.7	9.9	81.6	32.0	12.1	71.8
North and West Moreton	51.9	7.8	59.7	7.2	66.9	22.4	10.8	74.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	40.8	3.6	44.4	9.9	54.3	21.9	18.2	71.2
Darling Downs and South-West	57.9	5.9	63.7	6.5	70.2	18.6	9.2	79.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	74.6	5.7	80.4	6.5	86.9	25.6	7.5	77.3
Northern and North-West	51.4	6.0	57.3	6.4	63.7	15.4	10.0	80.6
Far North	45.4	5.8	51.1	7.3	58.4	20.6	12.4	73.9
Queensland	717.1	79.7	796.8	100.0	896.8	283.8	11.1	76.0
FEMALES								
<i>Brisbane</i>	165.6	116.0	281.6	34.1	315.8	256.1	10.8	55.2
Brisbane City Inner Ring	49.5	23.6	73.1	8.6	81.7	72.0	10.5	53.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	49.4	41.4	90.8	8.2	99.0	78.2	8.2	55.9
South and East BSD Balance	27.3	20.7	47.9	7.7	55.6	38.7	13.8	59.0
North and West BSD Balance	39.5	30.3	69.8	9.7	79.5	67.2	12.2	54.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	167.3	129.2	296.5	33.8	330.3	301.6	10.2	52.3
South and East Moreton	30.8	23.8	54.6	5.0	59.6	56.3	8.3	51.4
North and West Moreton	19.2	18.8	38.0	5.5	43.6	49.5	12.7	46.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	18.7	16.5	35.1	5.1	40.2	38.3	12.6	51.2
Darling Downs and South-West	23.6	18.8	42.4	5.7	48.1	40.7	11.8	54.2
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	27.7	24.2	51.9	4.5	56.4	50.2	7.9	52.9
Northern and North-West	24.5	14.5	39.0	3.2	42.3	34.4	7.6	55.2
Far North	22.7	12.5	35.2	4.9	40.1	32.3	12.1	55.4
Queensland	332.9	245.2	578.1	68.0	646.0	557.7	10.5	53.7
PERSONS								
<i>Brisbane</i>	498.8	151.3	650.0	80.5	730.5	383.5	11.0	65.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	138.3	33.8	172.1	18.3	190.4	110.8	9.6	63.2
Brisbane City Outer Ring	148.4	55.2	203.6	21.8	225.3	121.7	9.7	64.9
South and East BSD Balance	86.9	24.7	111.7	18.7	130.3	54.8	14.3	70.4
North and West BSD Balance	125.2	37.5	162.7	21.8	184.5	96.2	11.8	65.7
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	551.2	173.7	724.8	87.4	812.3	458.0	10.8	63.9
South and East Moreton	92.8	33.5	126.3	14.8	141.1	88.3	10.5	61.5
North and West Moreton	71.2	26.6	97.7	12.8	110.5	71.8	11.6	60.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	59.5	20.1	79.5	15.0	94.5	60.2	15.8	61.1
Darling Downs and South-West	81.5	24.7	106.2	12.2	118.3	59.3	10.3	66.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	102.4	29.9	132.3	11.0	143.3	75.7	7.7	65.4
Northern and North-West	75.9	20.5	96.4	9.6	106.0	49.7	9.1	68.1
Far North	68.0	18.3	86.4	12.1	98.5	52.9	12.3	65.1
Queensland	1,050.0	324.9	1,374.9	167.9	1,542.8	841.5	10.9	64.7

TABLE 7 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, JANUARY 1993

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES								
<i>Brisbane</i>	326.2	38.7	364.9	49.6	414.5	128.9	12.0	76.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	85.9	10.9	96.9	12.3	109.2	36.8	11.3	74.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	94.4	14.9	109.3	13.1	122.4	44.7	10.7	73.2
South and East BSD Balance	59.4	4.7	64.1	12.7	76.9	16.4	16.6	82.4
North and West BSD Balance	86.4	8.1	94.6	11.4	106.0	30.9	10.8	77.4
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	373.4	42.9	416.3	63.1	479.4	160.6	13.2	74.9
South and East Moreton	61.3	8.2	69.6	13.9	83.5	32.5	16.7	72.0
North and West Moreton	51.3	8.0	59.4	7.7	67.0	22.2	11.5	75.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	41.1	3.9	45.0	8.5	53.5	23.1	16.0	69.9
Darling Downs and South-West	49.8	5.8	55.6	7.9	63.5	19.7	12.4	76.3
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	73.6	6.2	79.8	9.0	88.8	24.8	10.1	78.2
Northern and North-West	50.9	3.9	54.8	8.3	63.1	18.6	13.1	77.3
Far North	45.2	6.9	52.2	7.8	59.9	19.8	13.0	75.2
Queensland	699.6	81.6	781.2	112.7	893.9	289.5	12.6	75.5
FEMALES								
<i>Brisbane</i>	172.9	104.1	277.1	30.7	307.8	265.3	10.0	53.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	50.5	23.7	74.2	7.0	81.2	70.7	8.6	53.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	53.3	33.3	86.5	8.8	95.3	82.1	9.2	53.7
South and East BSD Balance	27.8	17.3	45.1	7.7	52.8	41.5	14.6	56.0
North and West BSD Balance	41.4	29.9	71.3	7.3	78.5	71.0	9.2	52.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	167.1	118.4	285.5	32.9	318.4	315.1	10.3	50.3
South and East Moreton	32.4	21.7	54.1	5.6	59.7	58.7	9.4	50.5
North and West Moreton	18.4	20.2	38.5	5.5	44.1	48.6	12.5	47.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	16.6	16.1	32.6	4.1	36.7	42.6	11.1	46.3
Darling Downs and South-West	21.8	13.8	35.7	6.6	42.3	41.3	15.6	50.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	29.1	21.6	50.7	4.3	54.9	54.4	7.8	50.3
Northern and North-West	24.4	11.4	35.9	3.3	39.1	36.7	8.3	51.6
Far North	24.3	13.6	37.9	3.6	41.5	32.8	8.7	55.9
Queensland	340.0	222.5	562.5	63.6	626.1	580.4	10.2	51.9
PERSONS								
<i>Brisbane</i>	499.1	142.8	642.0	80.3	722.2	394.2	11.1	64.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	136.4	34.7	171.0	19.3	190.3	107.5	10.1	63.9
Brisbane City Outer Ring	147.7	48.2	195.9	21.9	217.7	126.8	10.0	63.2
South and East BSD Balance	87.2	22.0	109.2	20.4	129.6	57.9	15.8	69.1
North and West BSD Balance	127.9	38.0	165.9	18.7	184.6	101.9	10.1	64.4
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	540.4	161.3	701.8	96.1	797.8	475.7	12.0	62.6
South and East Moreton	93.8	29.9	123.7	19.5	143.2	91.2	13.6	61.1
North and West Moreton	69.7	28.2	97.9	13.2	111.1	70.8	11.9	61.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	57.7	19.9	77.6	12.6	90.2	65.7	14.0	57.9
Darling Downs and South-West	71.7	19.7	91.3	14.5	105.8	61.0	13.7	63.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	102.7	27.7	130.5	13.3	143.7	79.2	9.2	64.5
Northern and North-West	75.3	15.4	90.7	11.5	102.2	55.3	11.3	64.9
Far North	69.6	20.5	90.1	11.4	101.5	52.5	11.2	65.9
Queensland	1,039.6	304.1	1,343.7	176.3	1,520.0	869.8	11.6	63.6

TABLE 8 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES								
<i>Brisbane</i>	324.8	40.3	365.1	50.6	415.7	128.8	12.2	76.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	85.9	11.3	97.2	12.9	110.1	38.7	11.7	74.0
Brisbane City Outer Ring	99.9	13.8	113.6	13.1	126.7	43.6	10.3	74.4
South and East BSD Balance	55.6	5.9	61.5	11.5	73.0	18.8	15.7	79.5
North and West BSD Balance	83.4	9.3	92.7	13.2	105.9	27.8	12.4	79.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	378.0	40.6	418.6	59.8	478.4	163.2	12.5	74.6
South and East Moreton	59.5	8.5	68.1	12.7	80.8	32.6	15.7	71.2
North and West Moreton	52.4	6.4	58.8	8.6	67.4	22.0	12.7	75.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	40.5	5.1	45.5	8.4	54.0	23.2	15.6	69.9
Darling Downs and South-West	52.3	5.4	57.7	5.6	63.3	18.8	8.9	77.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	74.3	4.2	78.5	7.8	86.3	26.4	9.0	76.6
Northern and North-West	51.3	4.2	55.5	9.8	65.3	18.7	15.0	77.7
Far North	47.6	6.9	54.5	6.9	61.4	21.5	11.2	74.1
Queensland	702.8	80.9	783.7	110.4	894.1	292.1	12.3	75.4
FEMALES								
<i>Brisbane</i>	167.8	112.1	279.9	31.4	311.3	262.9	10.1	54.2
Brisbane City Inner Ring	50.4	26.2	76.5	8.3	84.8	71.7	9.8	54.2
Brisbane City Outer Ring	48.6	37.8	86.5	7.1	93.5	79.5	7.6	54.1
South and East BSD Balance	28.2	16.4	44.6	8.1	52.6	43.3	15.3	54.9
North and West BSD Balance	40.6	31.7	72.3	8.0	80.3	68.4	10.0	54.0
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	162.4	119.9	282.3	37.5	319.8	315.2	11.7	50.4
South and East Moreton	30.3	18.8	49.1	5.7	54.9	60.1	10.5	47.7
North and West Moreton	18.2	19.9	38.1	5.9	43.9	50.2	13.4	46.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	17.2	15.9	33.1	4.6	37.8	42.0	12.2	47.3
Darling Downs and South-West	22.4	14.1	36.5	6.8	43.3	42.7	15.8	50.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	28.6	24.0	52.7	4.4	57.1	50.7	7.8	53.0
Northern and North-West	24.1	12.6	36.7	5.9	42.6	34.9	13.8	54.9
Far North	21.6	14.5	36.1	4.1	40.3	34.7	10.2	53.7
Queensland	330.2	232.0	562.2	69.0	631.1	578.2	10.9	52.2
PERSONS								
<i>Brisbane</i>	492.6	152.3	645.0	82.0	727.0	391.8	11.3	65.0
Brisbane City Inner Ring	136.3	37.5	173.8	21.2	194.9	110.4	10.9	63.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	148.5	51.6	200.1	20.1	220.2	123.1	9.1	64.1
South and East BSD Balance	83.8	22.3	106.1	19.5	125.6	62.1	15.5	66.9
North and West BSD Balance	124.1	41.0	165.0	21.2	186.2	96.2	11.4	65.9
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	540.4	160.5	700.9	97.3	798.2	478.5	12.2	62.5
South and East Moreton	89.8	27.4	117.2	18.5	135.6	92.7	13.6	59.4
North and West Moreton	70.6	26.3	96.9	14.4	111.3	72.2	13.0	60.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	57.7	21.0	78.7	13.0	91.7	65.3	14.2	58.4
Darling Downs and South-West	74.7	19.4	94.1	12.5	106.6	61.5	11.7	63.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	103.0	28.2	131.2	12.2	143.4	77.1	8.5	65.0
Northern and North-West	75.4	16.8	92.2	15.7	107.9	53.7	14.6	66.8
Far North	69.2	21.4	90.7	11.0	101.6	56.2	10.8	64.4
Queensland	1,033.0	312.9	1,345.9	179.3	1,525.2	870.3	11.8	63.7

TABLE 9 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: AGE BY STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BRISBANE CITY INNER RING								
15-24	25.5	13.6	39.1	8.1	47.3	18.7	17.2	71.6
15-19	3.9	7.3	11.2	3.6	14.8	12.0	24.3	55.2
20-24	21.5	6.4	27.9	4.5	32.5	6.7	14.0	82.8
25-44	75.8	13.8	89.6	9.2	98.8	14.1	9.3	87.5
45 and over	34.9	10.1	45.0	3.9	48.8	77.6	7.9	38.6
Total	136.3	37.5	173.8	21.2	194.9	110.4	10.9	63.8
BRISBANE CITY OUTER RING								
15-24	27.5	16.7	44.2	8.2	52.4	18.0	15.7	74.5
15-19	8.3	11.6	19.9	3.9	23.8	14.0	16.2	63.0
20-24	19.2	5.1	24.2	4.4	28.6	4.0	15.3	87.8
25-44	69.5	18.6	88.0	8.2	96.2	22.9	8.5	80.8
45 and over	51.6	16.4	67.9	3.7	71.6	82.3	5.1	46.5
Total	148.5	51.6	200.1	20.1	220.2	123.1	9.1	64.1
SOUTH AND EAST BSD BALANCE								
15-24	14.6	6.7	21.3	7.4	28.7	14.1	25.8	67.0
15-19	3.7	3.8	7.5	4.6	12.1	9.0	38.0	57.2
20-24	10.9	2.9	13.8	2.8	16.6	5.1	17.0	76.4
25-44	49.7	9.9	59.6	9.0	68.6	18.0	13.1	79.2
45 and over	19.6	5.7	25.2	3.2	28.4	29.9	11.1	48.7
Total	83.8	22.3	106.1	19.5	125.6	62.1	15.5	66.9
NORTH AND WEST BSD BALANCE								
15-24	25.4	12.5	37.9	9.0	46.9	16.5	19.2	74.0
15-19	7.7	9.4	17.1	5.0	22.1	9.2	22.7	70.5
20-24	17.7	3.1	20.8	4.0	24.8	7.3	16.2	77.4
25-44	67.6	18.6	86.1	9.6	95.7	25.3	10.1	79.1
45 and over	31.1	9.9	41.0	* 2.5	43.5	54.4	* 5.8	44.5
Total	124.1	41.0	165.0	21.2	186.2	96.2	11.4	65.9
BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION								
15-24	92.9	49.5	142.5	32.8	175.3	67.3	18.7	72.2
15-19	23.6	32.1	55.7	17.1	72.8	44.2	23.4	62.2
20-24	69.3	17.5	86.8	15.8	102.5	23.1	15.4	81.6
25-44	262.5	60.8	323.4	36.0	359.3	80.3	10.0	81.7
45 and over	137.2	42.0	179.2	13.2	192.4	244.1	6.9	44.1
Total	492.6	152.3	645.0	82.0	727.0	391.8	11.3	65.0
SOUTH AND EAST MORETON								
15-24	15.4	10.1	25.5	5.5	31.0	6.8	17.7	82.0
15-19	3.4	4.2	7.5	* 1.9	9.5	4.3	* 20.3	68.8
20-24	12.1	5.9	18.0	3.6	21.5	2.5	16.6	89.6
25-44	49.5	11.5	61.0	8.8	69.8	16.6	12.6	80.8
45 and over	24.9	5.8	30.7	4.2	34.8	69.3	11.9	33.4
Total	89.8	27.4	117.2	18.5	135.6	92.7	13.6	59.4
NORTH AND WEST MORETON								
15-24	12.9	7.5	20.4	5.5	25.9	9.1	21.2	74.0
15-19	3.0	5.9	8.9	3.7	12.6	5.1	29.5	71.0
20-24	9.9	* 1.6	11.5	* 1.8	13.3	3.9	* 13.4	77.1
25-44	38.5	12.1	50.6	7.0	57.6	16.0	12.1	78.2
45 and over	19.2	6.7	25.9	* 2.0	27.8	47.0	* 7.0	37.2
Total	70.6	26.3	96.9	14.4	111.3	72.2	13.0	60.7
WIDE BAY-BURNETT								
15-24	9.3	5.1	14.4	5.4	19.8	10.0	27.2	66.3
15-19	* 2.7	3.4	6.1	3.4	9.5	8.5	35.8	52.9
20-24	6.6	* 1.7	8.3	* 2.0	10.2	* 1.5	* 19.3	87.0
25-44	27.6	11.1	38.7	4.1	42.8	14.7	9.5	74.5
45 and over	20.8	4.8	25.6	3.6	29.2	40.6	12.2	41.8
Total	57.7	21.0	78.7	13.0	91.7	65.3	14.2	58.4

TABLE 9 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: AGE BY STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993—continued

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
DARLING DOWNS AND SOUTH-WEST								
15-24	17.3	5.6	22.9	6.1	29.0	8.5	21.0	77.3
15-19	4.6	3.2	7.8	3.0	10.8	4.8	27.5	69.1
20-24	12.8	* 2.3	15.1	3.1	18.2	3.7	17.2	83.2
25-44	36.5	7.2	43.7	4.8	48.5	15.6	10.0	75.6
45 and over	20.9	6.6	27.5	* 1.5	29.1	37.3	* 5.3	43.8
Total	74.7	19.4	94.1	12.5	106.6	61.5	11.7	63.4
MACKAY, FITZROY AND CENTRAL-WEST								
15-24	19.2	9.1	28.2	6.1	34.3	10.3	17.7	76.9
15-19	6.1	6.8	12.9	3.5	16.4	6.6	21.1	71.4
20-24	13.0	* 2.3	15.3	* 2.6	17.9	3.8	* 14.5	82.6
25-44	55.5	14.1	69.7	5.1	74.8	16.8	6.8	81.6
45 and over	28.3	5.0	33.3	* 1.1	34.3	49.9	* 3.1	40.7
Total	103.0	28.2	131.2	12.2	143.4	77.1	8.5	65.0
NORTHERN AND NORTH-WEST								
15-24	15.6	5.2	20.8	5.4	26.3	11.1	20.7	70.4
15-19	4.2	3.5	7.7	3.4	11.2	7.2	30.9	60.7
20-24	11.4	* 1.7	13.1	* 2.0	15.1	3.8	* 13.1	79.8
25-44	39.7	7.8	47.5	7.4	54.9	13.0	13.5	80.9
45 and over	20.1	3.7	23.8	2.8	26.7	29.6	10.7	47.3
Total	75.4	16.8	92.2	15.7	107.9	53.7	14.6	66.8
FAR NORTH								
15-24	12.8	3.8	16.6	5.5	22.1	11.5	25.0	65.8
15-19	3.6	* 1.7	5.3	3.4	8.7	7.9	38.9	52.3
20-24	9.2	* 2.1	11.3	* 2.2	13.4	3.6	* 16.0	79.1
25-44	37.6	10.5	48.1	3.5	51.5	14.3	6.7	78.2
45 and over	18.8	7.2	26.0	* 2.0	28.0	30.3	* 7.1	48.0
Total	69.2	21.4	90.7	11.0	101.6	56.2	10.8	64.4
BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND								
15-24	102.6	46.3	148.9	39.5	188.4	67.3	21.0	73.7
15-19	27.6	28.7	56.3	22.3	78.6	44.5	28.4	63.9
20-24	75.0	17.6	92.6	17.2	109.8	22.8	15.7	82.8
25-44	284.9	74.3	359.2	40.7	399.9	107.0	10.2	78.9
45 and over	152.9	39.9	192.8	17.1	209.9	304.2	8.1	40.8
Total	540.4	160.5	700.9	97.3	798.2	478.5	12.2	62.5
QUEENSLAND								
15-24	195.5	95.8	291.3	72.3	363.7	134.6	19.9	73.0
15-19	51.2	60.8	112.0	39.4	151.4	88.7	26.0	63.1
20-24	144.3	35.0	179.3	33.0	212.3	45.9	15.5	82.2
25-44	547.5	135.1	682.6	76.7	759.3	187.3	10.1	80.2
45 and over	290.0	81.9	371.9	30.3	402.3	548.3	7.5	42.3
Total	1,033.0	312.9	1,345.9	179.3	1,525.2	870.3	11.8	63.7

DIAGRAM 5 - YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS, QUEENSLAND

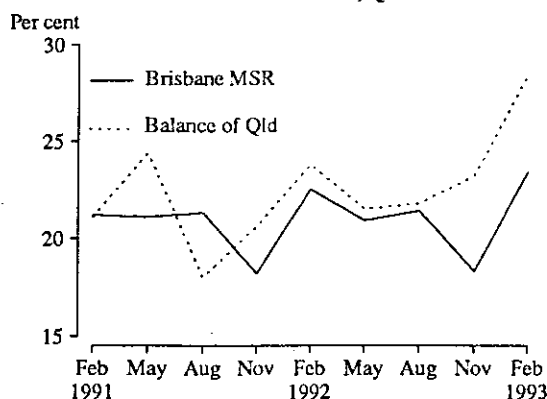


TABLE 10 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 to 19 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000						
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	28.2	5.6	33.8	13.7	47.5	* 3.1	50.7	28.9	93.8
Females	19.0	10.9	29.8	9.0	38.8	6.0	44.8	23.2	86.6
Persons	47.1	16.5	63.6	22.8	86.4	9.1	95.5	26.4	90.4
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 2.0	6.5	8.4	4.0	12.5	9.1	21.5	32.4	57.9
Females	* 1.9	8.5	10.4	* 2.6	12.9	12.9	25.8	* 20.1	50.1
Persons	3.9	14.9	18.8	6.6	25.4	21.9	47.4	26.1	53.7
ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Males	* 0.2	12.0	12.2	6.4	18.6	31.7	50.3	34.3	37.0
Females	* 0.0	17.4	17.4	3.6	21.0	25.9	46.9	17.1	44.7
Persons	* 0.2	29.4	29.6	10.0	39.6	57.6	97.2	25.2	40.7
TOTAL									
Males	30.4	24.0	54.5	24.2	78.6	43.9	122.5	30.7	64.2
Females	20.8	36.7	57.6	15.2	72.8	44.8	117.6	20.9	61.9
Persons	51.2	60.8	112.0	39.4	151.4	88.7	240.1	26.0	63.1

TABLE 11 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 20 to 24 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000						
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	81.9	9.8	91.6	18.0	109.7	4.6	114.3	16.4	96.0
Females	57.9	14.0	71.8	12.3	84.1	26.1	110.2	14.6	76.3
Persons	139.7	23.7	163.5	30.3	193.7	30.8	224.5	15.6	86.3
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 2.2	5.0	7.2	* 1.2	8.4	7.9	16.2	* 13.8	51.5
Females	* 2.3	6.3	8.7	* 1.5	10.2	7.3	17.5	* 15.1	58.3
Persons	4.6	11.3	15.9	* 2.7	18.5	15.2	33.7	* 14.5	55.0
TOTAL									
Males	84.1	14.7	98.8	19.2	118.0	12.5	130.5	16.2	90.4
Females	60.2	20.3	80.5	13.8	94.3	33.4	127.7	14.6	73.8
Persons	144.3	35.0	179.3	33.0	212.3	45.9	258.2	15.5	82.2

TABLE 12 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, QUEENSLAND

Month	Females									
	Males		Married		Not married		Total		Persons	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	'000									
1991 —										
December	711.4	75.4	182.1	157.5	145.1	75.2	327.2	232.7	1,038.6	308.1
1992 —										
January	694.1	71.0	183.7	143.6	144.3	68.4	327.9	212.0	1,022.1	283.0
February	692.3	79.0	177.1	163.3	140.6	72.5	317.7	235.8	1,009.9	314.8
March	689.8	81.8	176.1	164.8	135.4	79.0	311.5	243.8	1,001.3	325.6
April	692.3	79.3	177.9	165.2	138.1	79.0	316.0	244.2	1,008.3	323.5
May	680.9	87.0	180.1	160.8	143.7	77.4	323.8	238.2	1,004.7	325.2
June	684.5	85.9	180.3	164.2	139.8	79.0	320.1	243.3	1,004.6	329.1
July	696.2	84.9	182.3	162.2	138.2	81.2	320.5	243.4	1,016.7	328.3
August	693.9	83.5	181.0	168.7	138.2	79.4	319.2	248.2	1,013.1	331.7
September	703.6	85.3	186.9	172.3	134.7	87.5	321.6	259.8	1,025.1	345.1
October	704.6	82.9	184.9	166.2	138.7	87.4	323.6	253.6	1,028.2	336.5
November	704.4	77.3	186.9	165.4	133.1	89.4	320.0	254.8	1,024.3	332.1
December	717.1	79.7	188.0	163.9	144.9	81.2	332.9	245.2	1,050.0	324.9
1993 —										
January	699.6	81.6	192.6	146.1	147.4	76.4	340.0	222.5	1,039.6	304.1
February	702.8	80.9	193.8	153.7	136.4	78.3	330.2	232.0	1,033.0	312.9
PER CENT (a)										
1991 —										
December	90.4	9.6	53.6	46.4	65.9	34.1	58.4	41.6	77.1	22.9
1992 —										
January	90.7	9.3	56.1	43.9	67.8	32.2	60.7	39.3	78.3	21.7
February	89.8	10.2	52.0	48.0	66.0	34.0	57.4	42.6	76.2	23.8
March	89.4	10.6	51.7	48.3	63.1	36.9	56.1	43.9	75.5	24.5
April	89.7	10.3	51.9	48.1	63.6	36.4	56.4	43.6	75.7	24.3
May	88.7	11.3	52.8	47.2	65.0	35.0	57.6	42.4	75.5	24.5
June	88.9	11.1	52.3	47.7	63.9	36.1	56.8	43.2	75.3	24.7
July	89.1	10.9	52.9	47.1	63.0	37.0	56.8	43.2	75.6	24.4
August	89.3	10.7	51.8	48.2	63.5	36.5	56.3	43.7	75.3	24.7
September	89.2	10.8	52.0	48.0	60.6	39.4	55.3	44.7	74.8	25.2
October	89.5	10.5	52.7	47.3	61.3	38.7	56.1	43.9	75.3	24.7
November	90.1	9.9	53.0	47.0	59.8	40.2	55.7	44.3	75.5	24.5
December	90.0	10.0	53.4	46.6	64.1	35.9	57.6	42.4	76.4	23.6
1993 —										
January	89.5	10.5	56.9	43.1	65.9	34.1	60.4	39.6	77.4	22.6
February	89.7	10.3	55.8	44.2	63.5	36.5	58.7	41.3	76.8	23.2

(a) Full-time and part-time as a proportion of employed persons in each category.

TABLE 13 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY STATUS OF WORKER, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993

Status of worker, industry division and occupation group	Females				Persons
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	
Status of worker					
Employers	56.0	35.8	46.7	36.7	49.4
Self-employed	46.0	30.5	27.8	30.1	41.1
Wage and salary earners	39.6	30.0	29.9	29.9	35.4
Unpaid family helpers	29.3	24.1	17.8	22.5	25.6
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50.4	28.8	28.6	28.8	43.9
Mining	47.6	* 19.7	* 41.8	29.7	45.6
Manufacturing	41.5	34.7	36.1	35.1	39.8
Electricity, gas and water	36.7	* 22.8	* 37.0	* 25.6	35.8
Construction	41.8	18.9	32.0	21.3	38.9
Wholesale and retail trade	41.6	31.6	23.4	28.0	35.2
Wholesale trade	44.8	29.5	35.8	31.4	40.6
Retail trade	40.1	32.2	21.7	27.3	33.5
Transport and storage	42.8	35.3	35.4	35.3	41.2
Communication	38.5	34.3	24.9	30.3	36.2
Finance, property and business services	41.1	28.5	36.1	31.4	36.5
Public administration and defence	38.0	28.7	34.5	31.7	35.7
Community services	39.6	30.3	32.1	31.0	34.1
Recreation, personal and other services	38.3	30.8	28.4	29.6	33.2
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	54.4	40.9	44.1	41.5	51.2
Professionals	44.1	32.6	37.3	34.5	40.1
Para-professionals	38.3	31.4	31.3	31.4	35.5
Tradespersons	40.5	35.7	39.8	37.2	40.2
Clerks	36.0	28.3	35.1	30.4	31.6
Salespersons and personal service workers	38.2	29.8	23.5	26.5	30.7
Plant and machine operators and drivers	43.6	34.7	36.0	35.1	42.4
Labourers and related workers	35.1	24.8	23.1	24.2	31.5
Full-time workers	44.7	41.0	38.5	40.0	43.2
Part-time workers	15.6	17.0	14.9	16.3	16.1
Total	41.7	30.4	29.9	30.2	36.9

DIAGRAM 6 - FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY SELECTED INDUSTRY DIVISION, QUEENSLAND

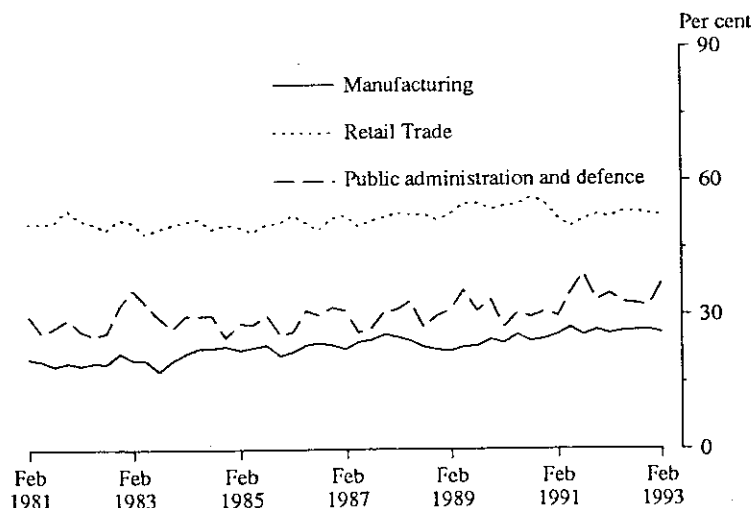


TABLE 14 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS OF WORKER, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993 ('000)

Particulars	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married	Total	
Status of worker					
Employers	58.1	27.8	* 2.5	30.2	88.3
Self-employed	114.8	44.7	7.1	51.8	166.6
Wage and salary earners	602.6	267.4	202.7	470.1	1,072.7
Unpaid family helpers	8.2	7.6	* 2.4	10.0	18.3
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	57.7	22.1	* 2.5	24.6	82.3
Mining	16.2	* 1.1	* 0.9	* 2.0	18.1
Manufacturing	120.2	29.3	12.9	42.2	162.3
Electricity, gas and water	12.1	* 0.8	* 0.2	* 1.0	13.1
Construction	98.6	13.2	* 3.0	16.1	114.7
Wholesale and retail trade	157.8	79.4	60.9	140.3	298.1
Wholesale trade	51.0	16.4	7.4	23.8	74.8
Retail trade	106.9	63.0	53.5	116.5	223.3
Transport and storage	55.7	11.2	4.6	15.7	71.4
Communication	11.5	* 2.6	* 1.9	4.5	16.0
Finance, property and business services	75.6	41.0	25.4	66.4	142.0
Public administration and defence	37.7	10.4	11.7	22.2	59.9
Community services	90.6	99.3	57.8	157.2	247.8
Recreation, personal and other services	50.0	37.0	33.0	70.0	120.1
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	118.6	31.6	6.5	38.1	156.7
Professionals	84.2	35.5	23.4	58.9	143.0
Para-professionals	43.3	17.4	11.8	29.2	72.4
Tradespersons	180.6	13.3	7.7	21.0	201.5
Clerks	49.4	125.6	57.2	182.8	232.3
Salespersons and personal service workers	83.4	71.3	79.1	150.4	233.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	81.4	9.3	3.6	12.9	94.4
Labourers and related workers	142.9	43.5	25.4	68.9	211.8
Total	783.7	347.5	214.7	562.2	1,345.9

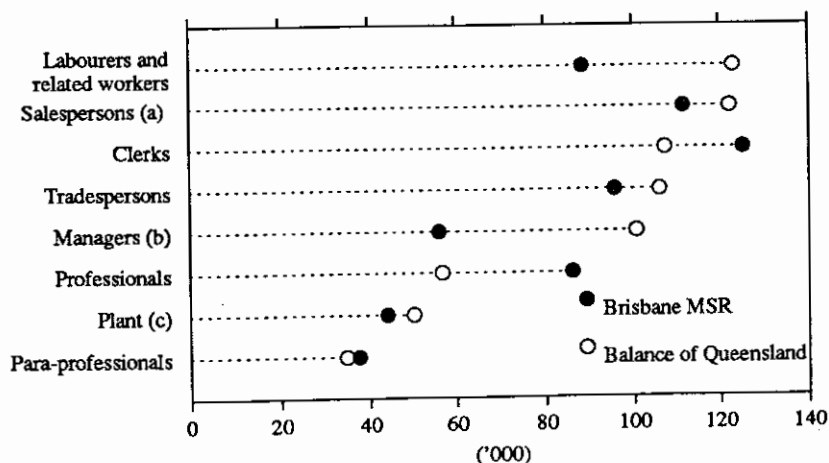
TABLE 15 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993 ('000)

Industry division	Occupation group								Total
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Salespersons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators and drivers	Labourers and related workers	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	48.9	* 0.4	* 2.0	* 2.0	3.9	* 0.2	* 1.8	23.1	82.3
Mining	* 0.2	* 2.0	* 0.6	5.2	* 0.9	* 0.0	5.3	3.9	18.1
Manufacturing	12.0	5.3	5.4	52.7	19.1	9.2	21.7	36.9	162.3
Electricity, gas and water	* 0.2	* 1.4	* 1.5	4.7	* 2.8	* 0.2	* 1.1	* 1.1	13.1
Construction	9.0	* 2.4	* 2.8	53.4	14.7	* 1.3	10.5	20.6	114.7
Wholesale and retail trade	47.2	6.8	* 2.6	37.8	35.3	122.3	9.5	36.6	298.1
Transport and storage	3.6	* 1.7	3.5	5.1	13.3	7.1	31.6	5.6	71.4
Communication	* 1.1	* 0.6	* 1.5	4.4	6.1	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 0.7	16.0
Finance, property and business services	10.0	23.9	4.0	* 1.5	49.0	35.8	* 0.9	17.0	142.0
Public administration and defence	* 3.3	8.6	5.1	4.6	23.3	* 0.6	4.7	9.6	59.9
Community services	7.9	81.5	39.3	8.7	51.5	20.4	4.5	34.0	247.8
Recreation, personal and other services	13.1	8.4	4.2	21.4	12.4	36.1	* 1.9	22.6	120.1
Total	156.7	143.0	72.4	201.5	232.3	233.8	94.4	211.8	1,345.9

TABLE 16 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS OF WORKER, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BY STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993 ('000)

Particulars	Brisbane				Total
	Brisbane City Inner Ring	Brisbane City Outer Ring	South and East BSD Balance	North and West BSD Balance	
Status of worker					
Wage and salary earners	153.4	170.8	90.7	136.3	551.2
Others	20.3	29.3	15.4	28.7	93.8
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	* 0.5	* 1.1	* 1.7	* 2.5	5.8
Mining	* 0.6	* 0.9	* 0.4	* 0.9	* 2.8
Manufacturing	21.1	27.2	19.7	22.5	90.6
Electricity, gas and water	* 1.5	2.9	* 0.2	* 1.0	5.6
Construction	10.0	19.1	8.1	14.5	51.7
Wholesale and retail trade	31.7	50.9	24.5	41.5	148.5
Wholesale trade	10.2	15.8	7.6	12.0	45.5
Retail trade	21.4	35.1	16.9	29.5	102.9
Transport and storage	9.3	5.7	8.3	12.7	36.0
Communication	* 2.3	2.6	* 0.4	* 2.4	7.8
Finance, property and business services	25.2	24.4	12.6	20.7	82.9
Public administration and defence	10.6	8.2	4.0	6.5	29.4
Community services	48.6	41.6	18.4	27.1	135.8
Recreation, personal and other services	12.4	15.5	7.7	12.6	48.2
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	15.0	21.0	7.7	12.4	56.1
Professionals	37.7	26.1	10.5	11.9	86.1
Para-professionals	10.4	13.8	6.0	7.5	37.7
Tradespersons	21.2	27.6	17.8	28.9	95.6
Clerks	31.2	37.9	20.3	35.7	125.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	27.7	36.1	16.9	30.9	111.6
Plant and machine operators and drivers	9.2	7.6	11.0	16.3	44.2
Labourers and related workers	21.3	30.0	15.8	21.5	88.6
Total	173.8	200.1	106.1	165.0	645.0

DIAGRAM 7 - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION BY BRISBANE MSR AND BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993



(a) Including personal service workers. (b) Including administrators.
(c) Including machine operators and drivers.

TABLE 16 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS OF WORKER, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BY STATISTICAL REGION,
QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993—continued
(‘000)

Particulars	Balance of Queensland							Total	Queensland
	South and East Moreton	North and West Moreton	Wide Bay- Burnett	Darling Downs and South-West	Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	Northern and North-West	Far North		
Status of worker									
Wage and salary earners	86.8	65.3	51.2	68.2	100.1	78.0	71.9	521.4	1,072.7
Others	30.4	31.6	27.5	25.9	31.1	14.2	18.8	179.5	273.2
Industry division									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.9	14.8	12.3	19.6	10.4	5.8	9.7	76.5	82.3
Mining	* 0.5	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 0.2	4.7	7.2	* 1.1	15.3	18.1
Manufacturing	11.1	12.3	10.2	12.8	15.2	6.7	3.5	71.7	162.3
Electricity, gas and water	* 0.2	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 0.9	2.9	* 1.1	* 0.8	7.6	13.1
Construction	12.2	10.5	6.9	5.9	12.0	9.3	6.2	63.0	114.7
Wholesale and retail trade	26.2	23.1	18.2	17.0	30.5	18.4	16.2	149.7	298.1
Wholesale trade	4.9	5.1	* 2.6	3.1	6.5	2.6	4.4	29.3	74.8
Retail trade	21.3	18.0	15.6	13.9	24.0	15.8	11.8	120.4	223.3
Transport and storage	5.1	* 2.6	* 3.0	* 1.5	10.6	6.0	6.6	35.5	71.4
Communication	* 0.9	* 0.9	* 0.7	* 1.3	* 2.3	* 1.8	* 0.4	8.2	16.0
Finance, property and business services	15.7	9.0	6.9	5.3	8.5	6.5	7.1	59.1	142.0
Public administration and defence	4.2	2.9	3.5	3.8	5.0	5.4	5.8	30.5	59.9
Community services	16.3	10.1	9.9	20.0	18.4	16.8	20.6	112.0	247.8
Recreation, personal and other services	20.8	9.4	5.4	5.8	10.7	7.1	12.5	71.8	120.1
Occupation group									
Managers and administrators	12.1	18.4	16.6	18.4	15.0	8.5	11.6	100.6	156.7
Professionals	11.3	6.5	5.1	9.1	10.9	6.9	7.2	56.9	143.0
Para-professionals	4.8	4.1	3.2	4.4	7.3	5.7	5.3	34.7	72.4
Tradespersons	17.6	13.2	12.0	13.8	24.4	14.5	10.5	106.0	201.5
Clerks	19.3	14.7	8.7	11.5	21.3	16.0	15.8	107.2	232.3
Salespersons and personal service workers	26.0	16.9	13.6	11.8	22.2	16.1	15.5	122.2	233.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	8.2	4.5	6.8	4.4	12.0	8.1	6.2	50.2	94.4
Labourers and related workers	17.9	18.6	12.7	20.6	18.1	16.5	18.7	123.1	211.8
Total	117.2	96.9	78.7	94.1	131.2	92.2	90.7	700.9	1,345.9

TABLE 17 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1991	1992		1993		
	December	January	February	December	January	February
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	18.8	12.8	10.4	22.2	16.9	10.3
4 and under 8 weeks	13.2	19.1	13.0	11.2	18.8	18.4
8 and under 13 weeks	9.3	12.8	14.8	8.1	11.6	15.8
13 and under 26 weeks	11.8	13.3	15.8	12.4	16.1	19.0
26 and under 52 weeks	14.0	17.1	13.0	16.7	16.9	16.0
52 weeks and over	26.7	26.7	30.1	29.4	32.5	30.9
Total	93.9	101.8	97.0	100.0	112.7	110.4
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	19	16	19	20	17	17
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	15.8	11.9	17.3	17.4	14.5	15.8
4 and under 8 weeks	8.9	12.4	11.7	9.8	8.9	13.2
8 and under 13 weeks	5.1	7.8	11.9	5.1	7.0	7.7
13 and under 26 weeks	7.3	7.4	11.4	6.0	6.0	6.8
26 and under 52 weeks	8.5	9.2	6.8	10.7	10.0	10.6
52 weeks and over	11.4	11.3	14.4	18.9	17.4	14.8
Total	57.2	60.0	73.6	68.0	63.6	69.0
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	11	10	10	14	14	11
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	34.6	24.8	27.7	39.6	31.3	26.1
4 and under 8 weeks	22.1	31.4	24.7	21.0	27.6	31.6
8 and under 13 weeks	14.5	20.5	26.7	13.2	18.6	23.4
13 and under 26 weeks	19.1	20.7	27.3	18.4	22.0	25.8
26 and under 52 weeks	22.6	26.3	19.8	27.3	26.9	26.7
52 weeks and over	38.2	38.1	44.5	48.3	49.9	45.7
Total	151.0	161.9	170.6	167.9	176.3	179.3
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	16	13	14	19	16	14

TABLE 18 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1993

Region	Unemployed			Median duration of unemployment weeks
	Under 13 weeks	13 weeks and over	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	
MALES				
Brisbane	21.2	29.3	50.6	18
Brisbane City Inner Ring	5.2	7.7	12.9	20
Brisbane City Outer Ring	6.6	6.5	13.1	12
South and East BSD Balance	4.5	7.0	11.5	22
North and West BSD Balance	4.9	8.2	13.2	18
Balance of Queensland	23.2	36.6	59.8	17
South and East Moreton	4.9	7.8	12.7	17
North and West Moreton	* 2.7	5.9	8.6	* 26
Wide Bay-Burnett	* 2.4	6.0	8.4	* 30
Darling Downs and South-West	* 2.1	3.5	5.6	* 26
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	3.7	4.1	7.8	* 13
Northern and North-West	4.9	4.9	9.8	* 13
Far North	* 2.5	4.4	6.9	* 16
Queensland	44.4	65.9	110.4	17
FEMALES				
Brisbane	17.7	13.8	31.4	10
Brisbane City Inner Ring	4.9	3.4	8.3	* 10
Brisbane City Outer Ring	4.0	3.1	7.1	* 8
South and East BSD Balance	4.9	3.2	8.1	* 8
North and West BSD Balance	3.9	4.1	8.0	* 16
Balance of Queensland	19.0	18.5	37.5	12
South and East Moreton	3.3	2.5	5.7	* 8
North and West Moreton	* 1.9	3.9	5.9	* 30
Wide Bay-Burnett	* 0.9	3.7	4.6	* 52
Darling Downs and South-West	3.5	3.4	6.8	* 12
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	3.0	* 1.5	4.4	* 8
Northern and North-West	3.6	* 2.3	5.9	* 8
Far North	* 2.9	* 1.2	4.1	* 6
Queensland	36.7	32.3	69.0	11
PERSONS				
Brisbane	38.9	43.1	82.0	14
Brisbane City Inner Ring	10.1	11.1	21.2	14
Brisbane City Outer Ring	10.6	9.6	20.1	11
South and East BSD Balance	9.4	10.2	19.5	15
North and West BSD Balance	8.9	12.3	21.2	17
Balance of Queensland	42.2	55.1	97.3	16
South and East Moreton	8.2	10.3	18.5	14
North and West Moreton	4.6	9.8	14.4	27
Wide Bay-Burnett	3.3	9.7	13.0	34
Darling Downs and South-West	5.5	6.9	12.5	19
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	6.7	5.6	12.2	11
Northern and North-West	8.5	7.2	15.7	10
Far North	5.4	5.6	11.0	13
Queensland	81.1	98.2	179.3	14

TABLE 19 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, QUEENSLAND

Unemployment category, industry division and occupation group	February 1992		May 1992		August 1992		November 1992		February 1993	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years	92.1	6.5	88.7	6.2	82.4	5.8	82.9	5.7	102.5	7.1
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.4	8.9	6.9	7.5	5.7	6.5	7.6	8.9	10.5	11.4
Manufacturing	17.6	9.7	15.9	8.9	17.3	9.7	17.2	9.2	18.7	10.3
Construction	15.5	13.7	15.2	14.0	10.6	8.8	11.1	8.9	12.3	9.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.2	5.6	22.4	6.9	16.1	4.9	16.8	5.3	21.7	6.8
Community services	7.6	3.1	6.2	2.4	6.2	2.5	6.3	2.4	6.1	2.4
Recreation, personal and other services	8.6	6.8	7.6	6.1	10.0	8.2	8.9	7.1	13.1	9.8
Other industries	16.3	4.8	14.4	4.3	16.4	4.8	14.9	4.4	20.0	5.9
Occupation group										
Managers and administrators	* 3.1	* 2.2	4.6	3.3	5.2	3.6	* 3.3	* 2.4	3.9	2.4
Professionals	4.4	3.1	* 2.6	* 1.7	* 3.2	* 2.2	* 2.6	* 1.7	4.1	2.8
Para-professionals	* 2.6	* 3.3	* 2.5	* 3.0	* 1.5	* 1.8	* 2.3	* 2.9	* 2.9	* 3.8
Tradespersons	18.2	8.4	17.2	7.8	18.1	8.1	15.3	7.0	16.9	7.7
Clerks	11.2	4.9	8.9	4.0	7.9	3.5	10.2	4.3	11.6	4.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	12.8	5.2	16.1	6.2	14.5	5.7	13.6	5.2	19.5	7.7
Plant and machine operators and drivers	9.8	9.0	9.9	9.8	6.3	6.0	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.2
Labourers and related workers	30.0	11.7	26.8	10.6	25.7	10.4	28.2	11.3	34.7	14.0
Reason for ceasing last full-time job										
Job loser										
Laid off, retrenched	45.1	..	41.2	..	37.2	..	36.3	..	48.5	..
Other	22.3	..	23.1	..	18.3	..	19.3	..	23.3	..
Job leaver	24.7	..	24.4	..	26.9	..	27.3	..	30.7	..
Other										
Persons looking for first job	18.2	..	13.8	..	14.8	..	12.9	..	14.6	..
Former workers	55.6	..	49.4	..	44.3	..	53.2	..	60.4	..
Persons stood down	4.7	..	5.4	..	* 2.5	..	* 3.1	..	* 1.8	..
Total	170.6	11.4	157.3	10.6	144.0	9.7	152.0	10.1	179.3	11.8
Looking for full-time work	136.6	11.9	133.9	11.8	120.2	10.6	126.4	11.0	152.4	12.9
Looking for part-time work	34.0	9.8	23.4	6.7	23.8	6.7	25.7	7.2	26.9	7.9

SPECIAL SURVEYS DATA RELATING TO THE LABOUR FORCE

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys on labour force and related topics are published separately as shown below.

<i>Title of publication</i>	<i>Latest Data</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>
<i>Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia</i>	September to November 1986	6341.0
<i>Annual and Long Service Leave Taken, Australia</i>	May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
<i>Career Paths of Persons With Trade Qualifications, Australia</i>	1989	6243.0
<i>Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia</i>	March to July 1989	6277.0
<i>Child Care, Australia</i>	November 1990	4402.0
<i>Employment Benefits, Australia</i>	August 1992	6334.0
<i>How Workers Get Their Training, Australia</i>	1989	6278.0
<i>1990 Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities</i>	1990	6546.0
<i>Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia</i>	July 1992	6222.0
<i>Labour Force Experience, Australia</i>	March 1992	6206.0
<i>Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia</i>	February 1992	6235.0
<i>Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families</i>	June 1992	6224.0
<i>Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia</i>	September 1990	6250.0
<i>Labour Mobility, Australia</i>	February 1992	6209.0
<i>Multiple Jobholding, Australia</i>	July 1991	6216.0
<i>Participation in Education, Australia</i> (Formerly <i>Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance, Australia</i>)	September 1992	6272.0
<i>Persons Employed at Home, Australia</i>	March 1992	6275.0
<i>Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia</i>	September 1992	6220.0
<i>Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia</i>	May 1990	6264.0
<i>Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia</i>	April 1991	6267.0
<i>Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia</i>	November 1989	6238.0
<i>Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia</i>	July 1992	6245.0
<i>Superannuation, Australia</i>	November 1991	6319.0
<i>Trade Union Members, Australia</i>	August 1992	6325.0
<i>Transition From Education to Work, Australia</i>	May 1992	6227.0
<i>Underemployed Workers, Australia</i>	May 1991	6265.0
<i>Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia</i>	August 1992	6310.0

Special tabulations of data from these surveys are available. Please contact Mark Chalmers on (07) 222 6068 for further information.

CUSTOMISED REPORTS

Summary reports at the national, State and regional level can be prepared for any aspect of the labour force required, or on any aspect of employment, earnings or industrial conditions. Please contact Mark Chalmers on (07) 222 6068 for details or write to Australian Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 9817, Brisbane Q 4001.

RECENT RELEASES OF INTEREST

Employment Benefits, August 1992 (6334.0), (\$12.50)

Contains estimates of the numbers and types of employment benefits received by employees, cross-classified by demographic and labour force characteristics. The types of benefits covered include standard benefits (annual leave, sick leave, long service leave and superannuation) and special benefits. Permanent/casual status of employees in main job is also available.

Participation in Education, Australia, September 1992 (6272.0), (\$12.70)

Contains data on persons aged 15 to 24, whether they are attending an educational institution, and type of institution, type of course attended, whether full-time or part-time and the type of school attended/attending. Data are cross-classified by the usual demographic and labour force characteristics.

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1992 (6220.0), (\$12.70)

Provides data on persons who were not in the labour force classified by whether they wanted to work, whether looked for work in the last twelve months, main activity, time since last job and details of that job. Characteristics of persons with marginal attachment to the labour force and discouraged jobseekers are also provided.

Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1992 (6325.0), (\$12.70)

Provides details of social and demographic characteristics of union members and non-members. Characteristics of labour force participation are also provided. Other items include State and Territory of usual residence, industry, full-time/part-time status, permanent or casual employee, weekly earnings in main job and size of location.

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1992 (6310.0) (\$12.50)

Contains results of a survey conducted annually since 1975 showing the distribution of weekly earnings of all wage and salary earners classified by full-time/part-time status, age, State and Territory, hours worked and hours paid for; full-time employees classified by age, sex, industry and occupation.

Please contact Mark Chalmers, in the Social Analysis Subsection on (07) 222 6068 for further information.

STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION



Brisbane City Inner Ring

Albion	Clayfield	Highgate Hill	Red Hill
Alderley	Coorparoo	Holland Park	Sherwood
Annerley	Corinda	Holland Park West	South Brisbane
Ascot	Dutton Park	Indooroopilly	Spring Hill
Ashgrove	East Brisbane	Kangaroo Point	St Lucia
Balmoral	Enoggera (including Military Camp)	Kedron	Stafford
Bardon	Fairfield	Kelvin Grove	Stafford Heights
Bowen Hills	Fortitude Valley - Inner	Lutwyche	Taringa
Bulimba	Fortitude Valley - Remainder	Milton	Tarragindi
Camp Hill	Graceville	Moorooka	Toowong
Cannon Hill	Grange	Morningside	West End
Carina	Greenslopes	New Farm	Wilston
Carina Heights	Hamilton	Newmarket	Windsor
Carindale	Hawthorne	Newstead	Woolloongabba
Chelmer	Hendra	Norman Park	Woolloowin
City - Inner	Herston	Nundah	Yeerongpilly
City - Remainder		Paddington	Yeronga

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The population survey

The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers approximately three-fifths of 1 per cent of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

Scope

2. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from Census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Coverage

3. In the labour force survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are, necessarily, a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

4. Persons who are away from their usual residence for 6 weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey.

Supplementary and special surveys

5. Emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population. However, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown on page 22.

Population benchmarks

6. Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated

distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the quarterly ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

7. Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

8. While this procedure can be expected to provide reliable estimates of unemployment and participation rates, it cannot be taken as completely reliable for estimates of numbers involved. For this reason estimates of numbers in each region have not been added to provide an estimate of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Revision of series

9. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each census of population and housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect unadjusted, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1989 to take account of the results of the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. This affected all the monthly estimates from January 1984 to January 1989.

10. From September 1987, regional estimates are based on statistical regions. Prior to September 1987, estimates were based on differently composed dissemination regions.

11. The estimates shown in this publication are based entirely on place of usual residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

12. Until February 1978, surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964. From February 1978 the survey has been conducted on a monthly basis.

13. The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised a number of times. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986 and June 1991.

EXPLANATORY NOTES — *continued***Comparability of series**

14. As noted in paragraph 9, estimates from January 1984 have been revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1986 Census of Population and Housing and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1984 which have not been revised.

15. Regional estimates are based on statistical regions from September 1987. They are not comparable to estimates prior to that date which were based on differently composed dissemination regions.

16. Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly survey of employment and earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The labour force survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the survey of employment and earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by wage and salary earners. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

Reliability of estimates

17. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error.

(a) *Sampling error.* Since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes.

(b) *Non-sampling error.* Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

substituted each month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, was spread over 4 months rather than being concentrated in one inter-month period.

20. This phase-in scheme applied to the private dwelling sample in urban areas. The new sample for non-private dwellings and private dwellings in rural areas was introduced in a single stage in November 1992.

21. The sampling fraction differs for States and Territories to enable estimates of reasonable accuracy to be produced at State level as well as for Australia. The sampling fraction for Queensland is 1 in 195.

Potential effects on labour force survey estimates

22. Implications for estimates produced from the LFS due to sample redesign and its implementation are as follows:

(a) the sampling error in Queensland increased overall initially by about 8 per cent over the previous level but will decline gradually during the life of the new sample. There was also higher standard errors for the estimates of month-to-month movements produced during the period September 1992 to December 1992 compared with those for the corresponding series produced prior to this period and from January 1993 onwards. *Overall, these are estimated to be up to 20 per cent higher than the normal standard errors on monthly movements.*

(b) analysis has shown that the unemployment rate was marginally higher (less than 0.5 percentage points) for those persons in sample for the first time. Normally, this will not affect the overall estimates of month-to-month movements because the number of persons in sample does not change significantly. However, during the transition period, there were twice as many as usual in sample for the first time. This may have caused a small upward movement (of less than 0.1 percentage points) in the unemployment rate from August 1992 to September 1992 and a compensating decrease from December 1992 to January 1993.

Changes to regions

23. The following changes to the existing Queensland labour force dissemination regions took effect from September 1992:

The Brisbane Major Statistical Region has been expanded to include all of the Shire of Pine Rivers and additional parts of the Shires of Caboolture, Beaudesert, Moreton and Albert. 'South and East BSD Balance Statistical Region' and 'North and West BSD Balance Statistical Region' have been enlarged with corresponding reductions to 'South and East Moreton Statistical Region' and 'North and West Moreton Statistical Region'.

Survey sample redesign

18. The labour force survey sample was redesigned and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The new sample was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design* (6269.0).

19. For the most part, one quarter of the new sample was introduced each month so that, by December 1992, the entire new sample was in place. Replacement occurred generally at the rotation group level with two groups

EXPLANATORY NOTES — continued

Seasonal adjustment

24. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year of original data.

Trend estimation

25. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

26. While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

Month-to-month movements

27. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 17.

Related publications

28. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

- The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0) – Monthly (\$10.70)
- The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) – Monthly (\$16.30)
- The Labour Force, Australia* (6204.0) – Latest issue: 1978 to 1989

Monthly Summary of Statistics (1304.3) – Monthly (\$9.70)

Economic Indicators (1307.3) – Monthly (\$6.60)

Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings (6263.0) – Latest issue: July 1985

Information Paper: A Guide to Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of 'Trend' (1316.0) – Latest issue: 1987

Information Paper: Time Series Decomposition — an Overview (1317.0) – Latest issue: 1987

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design (6269.0) – Latest issue: September 1992

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment (6270.0) – Latest issue: October 1987

Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment (6279.0) – New issue: August 1991

Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0) – Latest issue: September 1992

29. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues the *Publications Advice* (1105.0) on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both the *Catalogue* and the *Publications Advice* are available from any ABS office.

Unpublished statistics

30. As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to the contact shown at the front of this publication.

Symbols and other usages

- .. not applicable
- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes; See paragraphs 8 and 9 in the Technical Notes

31. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Estimation procedure

The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates.

2. Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

Data quality

3. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. *Non-sampling error* is explained in the Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17(b). The *sampling error* is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed.

Standard error of estimates

4. One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the *standard error* (SE).

5. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

6. The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from Table A. Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table (see example following Table A).

7. Standard errors for some estimates, e.g. unemployment, can vary from those shown in the tables.

Methods for calculating the standard errors of these estimates are shown in the table below.

Relative standard error

8. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* (RSE). This is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

9. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. * 3.0) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. Small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use.

Standard error of movement

10. The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in Table B. These estimates apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months.

11. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters, i.e. *quarterly movements*, can be obtained by multiplying the figure in Table B by 1.21. Standard errors of movements between corresponding months of consecutive years, i.e. *annual movements*, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Tables A or B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

METHODS FOR CALCULATING THE STANDARD ERRORS FOR SELECTED ESTIMATES

Measure of reliability to be determined

Method

Standard errors of estimates of employed persons.
Standard errors of estimates of unemployed persons.
Standard errors of estimates of persons not in the labour force.
Standard errors of rates (e.g. the unemployment rate which is based on the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the labour force).

Standard error of average hours worked.

Standard error of median duration of unemployment.

Standard error of monthly movements.

Standard error of quarterly movements.

Standard error of annual movements.

Determine the SE from Table A directly.

Multiply the SE from Table A by 0.97.

Multiply the SE from Table A by 1.06.

Determine the RSE of the numerator (x) and the denominator (y) then apply the following formula.

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the average is based and multiply this by 0.7.

Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the median is based and multiply this by 2.0.

Using Table B, look up the SE of the larger estimate.

Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.21.

Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.3.

TECHNICAL NOTES — *continued*

TABLE A — STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions				
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR); Balance of Queensland	Brisbane City Inner Ring	Brisbane City Outer Ring	South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
200	210	160	170	170	170
300	260	200	210	220	210
500	340	260	270	280	280
700	400	310	320	340	330
1,000	480	380	390	410	400
1,500	590	470	480	500	500
2,000	680	540	560	590	580
2,500	750	610	630	660	650
3,000	820	670	690	720	720
4,000	940	780	800	840	830
5,000	1,050	880	900	950	940
7,000	1,200	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,100
10,000	1,400	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,350
15,000	1,700	1,550	1,600	1,700	1,650
20,000	1,950	1,800	1,850	1,950	1,950
30,000	2,300	2,250	2,300	2,450	2,400
50,000	2,850	2,950	3,050	3,150	3,150
70,000	3,250	3,500	3,600	3,800	3,750
100,000	3,750	4,250	4,350	4,550	4,500
150,000	4,400	5,200	5,400	5,600	5,600
200,000	4,950	6,100	6,300	6,600	6,500
300,000	5,800	7,500	7,700	8,100	8,000
500,000	7,000	9,900	10,100	10,600	10,500
1,000,000	8,900	..	..	..	..
2,000,000	11,300	..	..	..	..

Size of estimate	Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions						
	South and East Moreton	North and West Moreton	Wide Bay- Burnett	Darling Downs and South-West	Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	Northern and North-West	Far North
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
200	160	170	180	180	180	170	190
300	200	220	230	220	220	210	240
500	270	280	300	290	290	270	310
700	320	340	350	340	340	320	370
1,000	380	410	430	410	420	390	440
1,500	470	500	530	510	510	480	550
2,000	550	590	620	600	600	560	640
2,500	620	660	690	670	670	630	720
3,000	680	720	760	740	740	690	790
4,000	790	840	890	860	860	810	920
5,000	890	950	1000	960	970	910	1,050
7,000	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,100	1,250
10,000	1,300	1,350	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,500
15,000	1,600	1,700	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,850
20,000	1,850	1,950	2,050	2,000	2,000	1,900	2,150
30,000	2,300	2,400	2,550	2,450	2,500	2,350	2,650
50,000	3,000	3,150	3,350	3,250	3,250	3,050	3,450
70,000	3,550	3,800	4,000	3,850	3,850	3,650	4,100
100,000	4,300	4,550	4,800	4,650	4,650	4,350	4,950
200,000	6,200	6,600	6,900	6,700	6,700	6,300	7,100
300,000	7,600	8,100	8,500	8,300	8,300	7,800	8,800
500,000	10,000	10,600	11,200	10,800	10,800	10,200	11,500

TECHNICAL NOTES — *continued*

Linear interpolation

12. Linear interpolation is used to determine the standard error of an estimate which falls between two values listed in the *size of estimate* column in Tables A or B. Linear interpolation is best described using an example. In November 1992 there were 574,700 (X_e) employed females in Queensland. This estimate falls between the values 500,000 (X_1) and 1,000,000 (X_u) in Table A.

13. The standard error of the estimate is determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Firstly calculate } F &= \frac{X_e - X_1}{X_u - X_1} \\ &= \frac{574,700 - 500,000}{1,000,000 - 500,000} \\ &= 0.149 \end{aligned}$$

Secondly, calculate the standard error of the estimate, $SE(X_e)$ thus,

$$\begin{aligned} SE(X_e) &= SE(X_1) + F[SE(X_u) - SE(X_1)] \\ &= 7,000 + 0.149 \times [8,900 - 7,000] \\ &= 7,283 \\ &= 7,300 \text{ rounding to the nearest 100.} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the standard error of the number of employed females in Queensland in November 1992 (574,700) is 7,300.

TABLE B — STANDARD ERRORS OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions					
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR); Balance of Queensland		Brisbane City Inner Ring	Brisbane City Outer Ring	South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,000	580	58.0	330	310	250	320
1,500	660	44.0	400	370	300	380
2,000	730	36.5	450	420	340	440
2,500	790	31.6	500	470	370	480
3,000	840	28.0	540	510	400	520
4,000	930	23.3	610	570	460	590
5,000	1,000	20.0	670	630	500	650
7,000	1,150	16.4	770	730	580	750
10,000	1,250	12.5	900	850	680	880
15,000	1,450	9.7	1,100	1,000	810	1,050
20,000	1,600	8.0	1,200	1,150	920	1,200
30,000	1,850	6.2	1,450	1,350	1,100	1,400
50,000	2,200	4.4	1,800	1,700	1,350	1,750
100,000	2,800	2.8	2,450	2,300	1,850	2,400
200,000	3,550	1.8	3,300	3,150	2,500	3,200
300,000	4,100	1.4	3,950	3,750	2,950	3,850

Size of estimate	Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions						
	South and East Moreton	North and West Moreton	Wide Bay- Burnett	Darling Downs and South-West	Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	Northern and North-West	Far North
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,000	290	300	340	320	340	320	290
1,500	340	350	400	390	410	390	340
2,000	390	400	460	440	460	440	390
2,500	430	440	500	480	510	480	430
3,000	460	480	550	520	550	520	460
4,000	530	540	620	590	620	590	530
5,000	580	600	680	650	680	650	580
7,000	670	690	790	760	790	750	670
10,000	780	810	920	880	920	880	780
15,000	930	960	1,100	1,050	1,100	1,050	930
20,000	1,050	1,100	1,250	1,200	1,250	1,200	1,050
30,000	1,250	1,300	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,250
50,000	1,550	1,600	1,850	1,750	1,850	1,750	1,550
100,000	2,100	2,200	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,150
200,000	2,850	2,950	3,350	3,250	3,400	3,200	2,850
300,000	3,400	3,550	4,000	3,850	4,050	3,850	3,450

GLOSSARY

Attending school. Persons aged 15 to 19 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools.

Attending tertiary educational institution full-time. Persons aged 15 to 24 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, colleges of technical and further education and theological colleges.

Average hours worked. Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

Average duration of unemployment. For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.

Duration of unemployment. The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the reference week.

Employed. Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- (a) worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and self-employed persons);
- (b) worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers);
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study or
- (d) were employers, self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Former workers. Unemployed persons who have previously worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but not in the past 2 years.

Full-time workers. Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Hours worked. The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Job leavers. Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and left that job voluntarily, that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements, pay or hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties or any other reasons.

Job losers. Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and left that job involuntarily, that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary and they did not leave that job to return to studies or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Industry. Classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 1983 (1201.0 and 1202.0)*.

Labour force. For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Labour force status. A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Marital status. Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.

Median duration of unemployment. The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Not in the labour force. Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, jails, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

Occupation. Classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1986 (1222.0)*.

GLOSSARY – continued

Participation rate. For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.

Part-time workers. Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.

Seasonally adjusted series. A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Statistical regions. Classified according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Edition 2.1 (1216.0)*.

Status of worker. Employed persons classified by whether they were employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners (employees), or unpaid family helpers.

Trend series. A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Unemployed. Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week and:

- (i) were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the reference week);

- (ii) were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then or

- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation. Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

Unemployed looking for full-time work. Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.

Unemployed looking for part-time work. Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.

Unemployment rate. For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

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